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should look to it, as a mere measure of political safety for their party, that the American voters do not get the Fordney-McCumber measure until it has been made as nearly right as it is humanly possible to make it, no matter how long that takes.

Let the tariff wait until after the November elections.

Mr. Whalen Crosses a River.

No public improvement proposed in New York city in recent years has been launched under conditions more perplexing than those that have marked the preliminary maneuvering concerning the erection of a new bridge over the East River.

First all motor traffic was diverted from Brooklyn Bridge. Then the public was told that one of the main cables of the bridge had slipped in a way engineers had not foreseen, that in general the bridge was a poor old cripple and traffic using it must be restricted in a way which would render imperative the immediate construction of a new bridge to cost \$50,000,000.

Engineers and the wholesome common sense of the public quickly put an end to such nonsensical talk. And a city which has learned the utility of tunnels for under water transportation began to ask why, if new channels for traffic between Manhattan and Long Island were needed, an \$18,000,000 tube would not serve at least as well as a \$50,000,000 bridge.

To this Commissioner Whalen promptly replied that the problem of ventilating tunnels used by motor vehicles had not been solved. Unfortunately for him, it was at once pointed out that on March 7, 1922, Mr. Whalen in his official capacity signed a report to Governor Miller declaring that experiments "have proven to a scientific certainty, first, that tunnels can be adequately ventilated and, second, that the operation of the ventilating equipment will not be unduly expensive."

This report also recorded the fact that "after years of experience engineers appear to be disposed to favor the use of tunnels as a means of crossing rivers and other natural barriers."

This brief résumé of one of the most amazing incidents in the recent history of New York city gives conclusive evidence of at least one thing. It is that Governor Whalen is not a man particularly qualified in the science of bridge building or the art of tunnel construction.

Dr. Nowak, New Polish Premier.

The selection of Dr. JULIAN NOWAK as Premier by President PLESZSKI and the confirmation of his nomination and the acceptance of his Cabinet by the Polish Parliament have apparently brought to an end the singularly unpleasant political situation with which Poland has recently been struggling. Poland has unquestionably been making progress so far as physical conditions are concerned and is advancing through the efforts of her people toward a solution of her most pressing economic problems.

The recent troubles have been largely due to internal politics and were in a measure precipitated by the President himself.

Marshal PLESZSKI is a soldier first and a statesman afterward; some of his critics say that in his own romantic way he is "incurably militarist." When he learned the details of the treaty between the Germans and the Moscow Soviet signed at Rapallo he saw in it a peril to Poland. He demanded two things—further expenditure on the army and a Government that would be both more vigorous and more popular than the then existing Ministry of M. POKOSKI.

Its unpopularity was perhaps the worst feature of this Ministry. It was not in strong favor with the masses in either the towns or the country and it was recognized by the army as an opponent of military development. The Foreign Minister, M. SKIMUNT, was, however, generally regarded as one of Poland's ablest men. His visit to London in April and his convincing account of the improving financial condition of the country, especially his statement that 80 per cent. of national expenditure was covered by the budget and that only 20 per cent. of this was devoted to military purposes, indicated to England that Poland was determined to live at peace with her neighbors.

The President and his Cabinet naturally clashed on the proposal of increased expenditure for the army. As a result he called for the Ministry's resignation.

The efforts to form a new Cabinet were all signal failures until the election of M. KOFANTY by a bare majority as Premier. KOFANTY was too strong a militarist for President PLESZSKI. He will be remembered as the military head of the Polish forces in Silesia during the plebiscite period. Rather than ratify the Parliament's choice of a Premier PLESZSKI offered his resignation as President. The Parliament withdrew its nomination of KOFANTY early this month, when it confirmed the appointment of Dr. NOWAK, and the President has taken no further action regarding his resignation.

both the President and the Ministry. His policy is one of a mutual understanding with Germany and Moscow which will insure to his country peace with her neighbors. This would seem to be the best possible policy for Poland to pursue. Whether or not Dr. Nowak's course will be acceptable to the country is to be determined by the general election in November. Until then it may be safely said that so far as Dr. NOWAK is concerned Poland will enter upon no militaristic adventures.

An Unnecessary Denial.

Is it really important whether Sir CHARLES HIGHAM did or did not say that Americans are provincial, that they are "delighted to greet a lord and enraptured to meet a duke," and so on through a number of other things Sir CHARLES, on his return from a recent visit to this country, was quoted as saying to a London interviewer? Does it really matter whether he said all this and a lot more? He seems to think it does.

At all events, he is out in a sweeping denial that he said them either in London or anywhere else.

But why should he bother to enter a denial? Few persons here ever knew he had been quoted as saying them. Not one person in a million here cares whether he said them or not. In fact, many here would think that he was very amiably restrained in his comments.

There are other things he might have said that would have cut to the quick because they would have been shamefully true. Suppose, for instance, he had said that one of our greatest States had been the scene of the cold blooded butchery of nearly a score of men and the wounding and torturing of many more solely because they were exercising their right as American citizens under the shield of American law to work for a living for such wages and under such conditions as were to them satisfactory. And suppose he had related the fact that the officers of the law, with plain evidence before them that the savagery was in contemplation, had not lifted a finger to prevent it and had not even raised their voices in protest against it.

And suppose he had added that for weeks after this slaughter was perpetrated, and perpetrated under conditions of barbaric cruelty, neither the State nor the county where the infamy occurred had made an effort worthy of the name to bring those guilty of it to justice.

Here, of a verity, are things which Sir CHARLES might have said—things that make decent Americans hang their heads in shame. What is charging us with being silly, little belabored snobs compared with such an accusation as this? As long as those guilty of that Herrin horror remain unpunished and as long as a great American State tacitly condones that outrage then those of our critics who say only such things as Sir CHARLES denies he said are entitled to our thanks for their kindly moderation toward us.

Getting Back to Work.

In his record of work done in the last six months of 1921, incorporated in the forty-fourth annual report of the Sewerage and Water Board of New Orleans, GEORGE C. EARL, the general superintendent of the intricate public services which fall under the board's jurisdiction, wrote:

"The total expenditures from the construction funds for 1921 were \$1,704,000. Unfortunately, present expenditures in dollars, due to higher prices for all material, freight and labor, do not represent nearly so much of actual accomplishment as the same amounts expended prior to 1915 would have achieved."

"During 1921, however, prices have gradually declined and the efficiency of labor has very materially increased as it has come to realize the value of a job which it has compared with the possibility of no job at all if it does not give reasonable service on the job in hand."

In these sentences Mr. EARL sketched clearly the recovery of labor from war inflation delusions as that restoration to normal was observable all over the country.

But it should be borne in mind that labor was not alone in succumbing to the delusions of war days and post-war days. A good many manufacturers, a good many commission men, a good many merchants, a good many professional men and a good many bankers went off on an economic spree, to wake up with headaches in 1921.

Farmers, laborers, clerical workers, all hands were in the same case. No accusing finger can be pointed by the followers of one calling at the followers of another calling for the performances indulged in in 1919 and 1920. All hands must repair the damage done, and Mr. EARL's report shows that in New Orleans, as in other towns and villages, labor was not utterly oblivious to the signs of the times.

The Honorable Way.

Railroad Executives Praised for Keeping Their Fidelity.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: The railroad executives are deserving of the highest commendation for the manly and honorable way in which they almost instantly and unanimously rejected President Harding's proposal of surrender to the striking shophmen and the sacrifice of the new men who came to the railroad's aid when the emergency arose. All honor to them for their manhood in standing by the men who stood by them.

The striking shophmen and their leader have gone down to defeat and now find themselves confronted with the alternative of either going back as new men or staying-out altogether.

FRANK MAURY.  
New York, August 5.

All Should Approve.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: I feel that every citizen of the United States should express approval of the stand taken by the presidents of the railroad in regard to seniority rights and in standing by those who stood by them during the strike.

J. P. C.  
New York, August 5.

Four Traffic Lights.

Purple Proposed as a Signal of Safety for Pedestrians.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: I believe when Oswald C. Haring wrote regarding the traffic conditions on Fifth avenue he fully understood what the flash of each light meant. The question is, When are the pedestrians to move with safety? As it is now the lights do not bring safety. The pedestrians are allowed to turn from Forty-second street into Fifth avenue and vice versa.

In order to insure safety to pedestrians it would be necessary to substitute four lights in place of three: Yellow, for traffic north and south; Green, for traffic east and west; red, for suspension of all traffic; purple, for pedestrians to move north, south, east and west. Pedestrians not to move with vehicle traffic.

At present the red light is flashed for so short a period that many persons are not more than half way across the street when the next color is flashed, making it necessary for them to run to avoid injury. The four light system will, I believe, make it safe for all. It may delay traffic a trifle but it will at least give pedestrians as much consideration as vehicle traffic.

W. J. Lora.  
New York, August 5.

Washington's Feet.

An Army Athlete Tried to Match It on the Rappahannock.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: Your correspondent Archie Rice, in his account of Washington throwing a silver dollar across the Potomac, touched a tender memory.

I first heard the story in the Army of the Potomac under Burnside and Hooker when camping opposite Fredericksburg on the Rappahannock near Washington's boyhood home. It was there stated that he threw the dollar across the Rappahannock and it was considered a great feat in his day.

As a member of the baseball nine of the Twenty-seventh New York Volunteers, Major-General H. W. Stoum's of old regiment, I attempted to throw a stone across the river and ignominiously failed. From all accounts George Washington was physically, mentally and morally an all round athlete at an early age, excelling and leading in all many sports, and whether on foot or horseback, all through his public life, military or civil, was recognized as an Agamemnon, king of men, the great American.

U. S. Policy in Baltic Aims at Reds.

Dr. Dennis Says Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania Won Recognition as Blow at Soviets.

In the world, numbered only 1,400,000 last December, of which 600,000 were combat troops, and that since that time it has decreased from one-third to one-half in size.

Referring to the statement made by several statesmen and economists in the Institute, Dr. Dennis said that the reconstruction of Europe cannot wait on the reconstruction of Russia, and should be carried out independently of it, if necessary. Dr. Dennis said that the reds of Europe should not wait for Russia, but that eventually Russia must be helped to her feet.

It will take more than a generation, said Dr. Dennis, to build up the engineering class of Russia, which was practically destroyed by the war, and until then Russia must depend on the technical skill of foreign nations. Military or political intervention will never be permitted by the Soviet Government, but a slow economic penetration without any attempt at political domination may succeed.

Paul D. Cravath arrived here to-night to take charge of the round table group on the reconstruction of Europe, led during the first ten days of the session by Paul M. Warburg. Mr. Cravath will be succeeded by David F. Houston, former Secretary of the Treasury, and Dr. R. M. Anderson, of the Chase National Bank of New York.

Warns Postal Men of False Charges.

Department Tells Clerks It Does Not Violate Rules.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Postal employees have been cautioned by Assistant Postmaster-General Burdett not to be misled by "propaganda or misinformation," designed, it was said, to create unrest among the nearly half million workers of the service.

The caution continued in a statement made public to-night was occasioned, it was said, by a declaration of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks that the postal service was not properly observing the eight hour law, as it was "cheaper financially to work regular clerks overtime than to employ substitutes."

The statement addressed to "all post clerks" said the department welcomed the cooperation of postal organizations and invited constructive criticisms and suggestions, but that nothing could be more harmful to the postal system than a "series of misunderstandings founded on misinformation." Mr. Burdett took exception to the statements made by the clerks "that the department had decided that 'inasmuch as it was put out in your name we have a right to assume that it is the expression of each one of you who are members of the association.'"

LOCAL WEATHER RECORDS.

Barometer, 30.00. Humidity, 73. Wind-direction, E. Wind-velocity, 10. Clouds, 28. Weather, Partly Clear. Precipitation, 0.00.

The temperature in this city yesterday, as recorded by the official thermometer, is shown in the annexed table:

Time	Temperature
8 A. M.	71
9 A. M.	72
10 A. M.	73
11 A. M.	74
12 M.	75
1 P. M.	76
2 P. M.	77
3 P. M.	78
4 P. M.	79
5 P. M.	80
6 P. M.	81
7 P. M.	82
8 P. M.	83
9 P. M.	84
10 P. M.	85
11 P. M.	86
12 M.	87

Highest temperature, 82, at 2:15 P. M. Lowest temperature, 67, at 5 A. M. Average temperature, 74.

EVENTS TO-DAY.

National Retail Dry Goods Association, meeting, Grand Central Palace, 11 A. M., continuing to August 25.  
Bronx baby show, Starlight Park, 2 P. M., continuing to August 25.  
Improved Order of Red Men, State convention, Hotel Commodore, 2 P. M., continuing to August 12.  
National German Retailers Association, Seventy-first Regiment Armory, style show every evening until August 12.  
International Independent Medical Association, meeting, Hotel Commodore, 7:30 P. M.  
Commission Resident Buyers Association, meeting, Hotel Pennsylvania, 8 P. M.  
Thirtieth Port, American Legion, meeting, Hotel Pennsylvania, 8 P. M.  
Armory, 357 Bunker Avenue, Brooklyn, 8 P. M.  
Glenview Band, concert, the Seem, Columbia University, 8:15 P. M.  
Prof. James Dymally Magee, lecture on "The Commerce of the World as an Agency for the Promotion of Peace," New York University, University Heights, 8 P. M.